

## The Times' Daily Short Story.

## A Desert Drama

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Looking north, south or west from the lonely military post on the edge of the Mojave desert you saw nothing but sand and scrub and cactus. No living things were to be found out there except the serpent and the lizard. Only the vulture spread his wings to fly over it.

In the rank and file of the army this lonely frontier post was called the Death post. Not that there was more sickness there than elsewhere, but that an average of four men per year went out from it and were heard of no more. They were always private soldiers, and they were always men who had acted queerly for days before. They had been found brooding or weeping. They had ceased to laugh or smile. There was fear in their eyes. One by one at intervals they had quietly gone forth at night, and when their absence had been reported the surgeon had gently said to the commandant: "It is not desertion. The men have been awed and terrorized by the presence of the desert. It has drawn them to itself. Out there on its bosom there will be another skeleton."

The commandant may have agreed, but he could not so state in his official reports. It must be "missing" or "desertion." In time his superiors demanded explanations and hinted at laxity of discipline. They even sent him to a new field and sent an iron man to replace him, a colonel, who laughed at the desert and felt no awe when he looked up at the rugged cliffs which the brawling river had cut its way through when the world was younger by a million years. His panacea for loneliness, for homesickness and for sentiment was drill and plenty of it. He would give the men no time to think. When they told him that Private Parker was acting queerly he had the man before him and cursed and threatened and ridiculed. Two nights later, when the midnight relief came around to Parker's post it found his market lying on the ground, but the man himself was missing.

"He heard the call of the desert, and he has gone to his death," whispered his comrades.

"The man is a deserter, and I will have him back here within two days or resign my commission," exclaimed the man of iron.

Squads were sent out, and the search continued for three days without success. Then the commandant determined to put the post to shame and kill sentiment and superstition at a blow. He mounted his horse and rode away over the desert. He would find the deserter and bring him in. He believed the man had taken food and drink with him and pushed for the mining towns on the other edge of the sea of sand. He should be overhauled and an

example made of him. They watched the colonel take a straight course over the sands, which were just beginning to heat up under the morning sun of a summer's day. He was strongly mounted and carried water and provisions, and at his watch chain was a compass. The colonel had figured that the deserter could not have made over forty or fifty miles. That would not be half-way across the desert. Despite the heat the horse had covered that distance before the sun went down. The colonel had seen skeletons as he rode—the skeletons of men and of animals to the right and left and ahead of him. He had derided them. He had noted that two great vultures hovered over him as he rode, looking down on him always, but uttering no croak or cry. He had smiled at them. A thousand times he had cast his eyes around him and taken in the dreariness, but he had laughed it to scorn. And now night had come, and he was as much alone as if there had been no other human being on the face of the world. He ate and drank and sought sleep. It would not come. He counted the stars above him; he counted the numbers; he cursed himself as being more foolish than a woman.

Of a sudden the officer found himself sitting up and staring out into the night and listening so intently that he detected the movements of a lizard yards away. The situation was getting on his nerves, and he struck himself in anger as he realized it. Do what he could, he could not sleep. As he looked out across the sands he thought every cactus a moving figure—every figure an enemy. His horse trembled and perspired and snorted and finally broke away. He listened to the thud of its hoofs until they quite died away, and then he sat with his face in his hands. He had sneered at and derided the desert, but the desert had conquered the man of iron.

Who can tell of the next day, with its blazing sun roasting and scorching? The frightened horse had galloped miles away. The man's footsteps sank deep into the shifting sands at every move, and the serpents and lizards and cactus were ever before him. Above him the vultures were always hovering and waiting, and if he shook his fist at them and dared them to come down and give him battle it was no new thing to them. They had seen other men do the same.

There was another day and another night—perhaps two of them. Of what good is a compass to a man who has lost his way? Of what good is a hundred miles from succor? It was simply another victim for the man of the desert, and if men ever ride past the bones of the missing officer they cannot tell them from the bones of the scores and scores who preceded and have followed him.

M. QUAD.

## THE CHILD TOILERS.

## EFFORTS OF ORGANIZED LABOR TO ABATE THE EVIL.

Trades Unionism Instrumental in the Passage of All Laws Prohibiting the Employment of Children, Says Samuel Gompers.

In an address before the national child labor committee at Washington, Samuel Gompers said in part:

"Today there is no division of opinion relative to the inadvisability and inhumanity of employing children of a young and tender age in gainful occupations. So much at least has been gained. In some sections of the country opposition is still manifested against the movement for the abolition of child labor upon the pretense that the enactment of such a law would be the encouragement of organized labor. I am not prepared to deny that."

"My honored friend, the commissioner of labor, anticipated the very remark I intended to make, and I am glad to be in accord with his judgment that an industry which depends for its success upon the labor of young and innocent children is not worthy of success and ought to go down."

"There is no law on the statute books of any state of the Union or in any country that has for its purpose the protection of the child and the health of not only children, but women, but that law is due directly to the efforts of the much abused organizations of labor."

"It has been within my recollection when the Hon. Ellbridge T. Gerry of New York, for many years active in the movement for the protection of children, came before the conventions of the A. F. of L. and said that the hope and the machinery for the inauguration, the enactment and the enforcement of child labor laws rest in the last degree upon the organizations of labor."

"If there is any one who harbors the thought that the organizations of labor are insincere in the effort to have laws passed and enforced for the protection of children, let me quote to you a statement made by a gentleman who, presumably, was associated with us in the effort to abolish child labor. Dr. A. H. Fryberg, president of the Cincinnati child labor committee, in which he said, 'The committee,' speaking for his committee, 'is not in sympathy with the movement of labor unions for increasing the age at which children may labor from fourteen to sixteen years.' He then adds as a comment on it, 'it is felt in the committee that the selfish motive of preventing competition and not with the idea of the child's welfare at heart.'"

"I quote the gentleman because he charges the unions of labor with selfishness in the advocacy of the child labor laws in increasing the years to

## "NOT ALL AMERICA BAD"

## London Times Defends Our Reputation

## EXPOSURES ARE EXPECTED

Small Packing Plants in Chicago Foul—The Indiana Board of Health Is After Preserved Meats.

New York, June 27.—The Times prints the following copyright despatch from London:

The London Times this morning publishes a letter from an American correspondent protesting against the alleged readiness of Europe to condemn the whole American people and their business on account of the scandalous disclosures respecting American life insurance methods and the operations of the Chicago meat packers. Commenting on the letter editorially, the Times says: "It would be a great mistake to suppose that every Englishman believes everything said by every newspaper. No sensible man believes that American business is rotten because some swindlers have been exposed, any more than he thinks that all French business is rotten because there was a Panama scandal or that all our own business is in the same condition because we have scandals from time to time and are aware of much that is wrong, though it may not yet have come in so striking a form before the world. Strong language about scandal is not to be taken to show that even those who use it suppose the whole business world in the country where it occurs to be corrupt. It is not their air or business to offer a careful judicial view of American business as a whole. They are concerned with the scandal alone, and the general perspective must be left for adjustment on some other occasion."

"Americans may dismiss the idea, if they ever entertain it, that the people of this country regard them as all in the same boat with the Beef Trust, Standard Oil Company, dishonest railway managers, and people who control yellow dog funds. There are Pharisees and foolish individuals in all countries. We have some among us, and as they are generally very ready to talk, they probably do some mischief, but, the mass of American people are very like themselves, and that in America, as here and elsewhere, society is held together by the saving remnant of which our correspondent speaks—the quiet, inarticulate people who still believe in probity and honor and try to do their duty and fulfill their obligations honestly."

## THE TOILER'S PITTANCE.

German Exhibition Which Shows the Wage of the Poor.

The beggarly compensation received by the maker of lace by hand is comparable to the wages earned by those whose work figures in a home industry exposition now in progress at Berlin, referring to which Consul Hurst of Plauen writes as follows:

"Everything that one naturally connects with a great fair is strikingly absent. The products of tenement and sweat shop, small piecework evolved by the needy, are laid bare to the public. Each exhibit is ticketed, setting forth the pay for piece, time employed in making, the profit per hour. If the object itself does not particularly attract the attention of the visitor the descriptive tag certainly appeals to him."

"A few samples may be given: A boy's suit of clothes, three pieces, made for about 17 cents; artistic wooden crucifixes, carved at less than 2 cents an hour; 144 toy menagerie animals for 11 cents; putting up 1,000 needles for less than 1 cent for the lot; mounting books and eyes on 360 cards, with 24 pairs on each, altogether 17,280 pieces, for 28 cents; and an extreme case is that of a bit of lace from Plauen worked at the rate of about one-quarter cent an hour. Progress and poverty are nowhere more abruptly contrasted than in this pitiful display. Expressions of amazement and sympathy, manifested by the highest classes of society, are echoed throughout the German press."

## Labor Briefs.

Butcher workers at the Chicago stockyards whose union was disrupted by the big strike in 1904 are beginning to organize again, although they are being closely watched by foremen and superintendents.

The Tobacco Workers' International union is now engaged in an active campaign against the tobacco trust. Organizers promoting the union made product will visit large conventions of labor organizations.

Institutions recently visited employed a total of 4,253 convicts in the manufacture of boots and shoes. These 4,253 convict shoe workers are paid an average wage of 43 cents a day, and they are turning out 25,340 pairs of shoes every day.

It is not upon the record that employers as a rule voluntarily advance wages or reduce hours according to profits.

With the news of every strike comes the announcement that the employers have organized to fight the issue. They organize for no other purpose than to destroy the unions. It therefore behooves organized labor to stand together and throw up breastworks that will be invincible. The best show of strength is in the label, and the greatest good that can be done is to further its use. Demanding the union label and asking others to do likewise should be a matter of principle. We must back up our label by demanding the label on what we buy. "Every little bit helps." Boom the label—Typographical Journal.

## ADDICTED TO MORPHINE AND HAD BEEN DRINKING

Thaw Had Been Bitter Against White Because of Latter's Friendship for Nesbitt Girl.

New York, June 27.—The Evening Sun says:

"He will never ruin any more." This expression from Harry Kendall Thaw, the giddy young Pittsburgh millionaire, which came from him while the pistol with which he killed Stanford White, the architect, in the Madison Square room garden Monday night, was still warm and while his victim lay dead, seems to epitomize the motive for the crime which has started New York as it has not been stirred since that day, years ago, when "Ed" Stokes shot down "Jim" Fisk on the marble staircase of the old Grand Central Hotel.

Those who know something of the swirl that caught up young Thaw when he came to this city with more money than he knew what to do with, and who have followed his dizzy way which led through \$50,000 dinners, gay life in the extreme, his marriage to Evelyn Nesbitt, the artist model chorus girl, and the sensational developments that followed it, might believe that excesses had unbalanced his mind until it became prone to all kinds of thoughts. But added to this there was a rancor that would not eliminate itself from his mind and that turned on to thought of events that preceded his marriage to Evelyn Nesbitt.

It is known that Stanford White sought the friendship of Evelyn Nesbitt when her mother first brought the pretty little Pittsburgh girl to New York. Stories are told of their outings when the girl was still an artist's model, and afterward when she became a flower girl in the original "Floradora" company. Then came the scandal of the divorce, and the young wife of the architect was the two marriages—one after and another to satisfy the older Mrs. Thaw at Pittsburgh. The young wife, it is said, started to fit herself for the new position in which she found herself and seemed to be doing fairly well along this line. But the denunciation of the earlier friendship of his wife for White would not down, and added to this, according to report, were taunts that were made to him by White whenever they met. This aroused Thaw to a fury that finally ended in murder.

Thaw appeared sober enough after the shooting, but he had drunk considerably, and it is probable that he was to some extent under the influence of morphine, to which he has become addicted. Indeed, it is said that insanity following his manner of life and the use of drugs will be the defense offered for him by his attorneys.

## REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION

Will Be Held in Montpelier on July 17th.

The Republican voters of Washington county are requested to meet in convention by their delegates at Armory hall, Montpelier, Tuesday, July 17, 1906, at 10 o'clock a. m., to nominate candidates for three senators, two assistant judges of the county court, judge of probate, state's attorney, sheriff and his bailiffs, to be supported by the men of the county at the next biennial election, also to elect a county committee.

Towns will be represented in convention on the basis of three delegates for each town and city and additional delegate for each fifty voters or majority fraction thereof, as shown by the vote for governor in 1904.

Delegates will be chosen at a primary meeting called by the Republican committee in each town Tuesday, July 10, and will provide themselves with proper credentials signed by the secretary of the meeting at which they are elected.

They are requested to present such credentials to the county committee at Armory hall immediately upon their arrival in Montpelier on the morning of the convention.

Special convention rates to Montpelier and return from all stations in Washington county on the Central Vermont and Montpelier & Wells River railroads.

J. M. W. V. M. C. W. W. Putnam, C. H. Haines, C. E. Camp, F. L. Hathaway, C. P. McKnight, County Committee.

On the above basis the several towns in the county will be entitled to representation as follows:

Barre City	20	Montpelier	20
Barre	8	Moretown	5
Berlin	5	Northfield	11
Caledonia	5	Plainfield	5
Calais	6	Roxbury	5
Duxbury	5	Waitsfield	8
East Montpelier	5	Warren	6
Payson	5	Waterbury	11
Marshfield	5	Woodbury	5
Middlesex	5	Worcester	5

## ESSEX COUNTY CONVENTION.

Republicans Nominate Ticket at Guildhall Yesterday.

Guildhall, June 27.—The Essex county Republican convention met yesterday and nominated the following ticket:

For senator, Robert Chase of Guildhall; for assistant judges, J. H. Beattie of Brunswick and O. B. Cutting of Concord; for judge of probate, H. W. Blake of Island Pond; for state's attorney, H. R. Ames of Island Pond; for sheriff, Richard Beattie of Maidstone; for high bailiff, George R. Hamsey of Lemington.

## Proposed Label Carnival.

The workmen of Washington are already manifesting much interest in the proposed label carnival to be held there a few months hence. In the meantime the local trades unionists are conducting an active campaign in behalf of the union label. A printer referring to this matter recently said: "The merchants of Washington are already asking where they can purchase label goods. Labor unions have decided that the use of the label is one of the best ways to fight their enemies. Courts are kept busy granting injunctions against the boycott, against picketing and other things, but they cannot restrain people from buying goods bearing the union label."

## Ambition.

"She has \$100,000 in her own right." "Gee whizz, I know of a neat little street of gold that I'd like to slip on her left!"—Chicago Record-Herald.

## IN LOCAL MARKETS

Dressed Pork Firm at 7 1-2 Cents

EGGS ARE STEADY AT 19c.

Broilers Are on the Market and Fowls Are Easier—Native Berries in Small Lots Are Bringing 18@20c.

Barre, Vt., June 27, 1906.

Dressed pork is firm, eggs are steady. Broilers are on the market and fowls are easier. We quote wholesale prices as follows:

Dressed Pork—Firm at 7 1/2c. Veals—Fancy, steady at 8 1/2c. Western Lamb—11@12c. Mutton—9@10c. Fowls—Plenty, at 16@17c. Broilers—22@25c per pound. Eggs—Steady market at 19@20c. Butter—Creamery, 21@22c; fancy dairy, 17@18c. Potatoes—Common, 80@90c per bushel. Native Berries—Small lots only are ready, and bring 18@20c per basket.

## RICKER'S ST. JOHNSBURY MARKET.

Receipts for the Week Not Marked by Any Special Features.

St. Johnsbury, June 27.—The receipts at W. A. Ricker's market for the week ending June 25, 1906, are as follows:

Poultry—300 pounds, 8@9c. Lamb—150, 3@6c. Hogs—400, 5@5 1/2c. Cattle—45, 2@4c. Calves—600, 2 1/2@5c. Milch Cows—\$28@50.

## IN BOSTON MARKETS.

Butter Prices Hold About the Same—Eggs Do Not Change Much.

Boston, June 27.—There is no change in the local butter market. A fair demand from the regular trade is reported, but speculative buying is very slack. Prices hold about as last quoted. Cheese is still quiet, but prices are a trifle firmer in response to strong interior advices. Eggs do not change much. Invoices are lighter, but offerings are still large. Fancy fresh stock is firm, but the poorer lots are rather weak.

Quotations follow:

Butter—Creamery, extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 21 1/2c; northern New York 21 1/2c; western 21 1/2c; northern creamery firsts 19 1/2c@20 1/2c; western creamery firsts 19 1/2c; creamery seconds 16@18c; creamery thirds 14@15c; eastern creamery, best marks 20@21 1/2c; fair to good 18@19c; dairy extras 19c; common to good 16@17c; western ladies 14@16c; packing stock 13@15c; renovated butter 15@16c; boxes and prints 14@22c.

Cheese—New York Vermont fancy 10 1/2c; fair to good 9 1/2c; Vermont twins fancy 10 1/2c; fair to good 9@10c; Wisconsin twins 9 1/2c@10 1/2c.

Eggs—Fancy henery 23c; eastern extra 19@20c; common to good 17@18c; western best marks 17@18c; dealer 16 1/2c; fair to good 15@16c; western dirties 13@14c.

Note.—The above quotations represent the prices obtained by receivers for wholesale lots, and are not jobbing prices.

## COMBINE AGAINST UNIONS.

Paris Employers Plan to Make Slaves of Workers.

The employers in all the metallurgical trades, which include seventeen of the most important branches of French industry, have decided to organize against further demands of the workmen. At a meeting held on May 17 they came to an understanding with amazing quickness and adopted the following agreement:

"Considering the present movement on the part of the workmen, not only economic, but revolutionary, the undersigned employers have decided that work shall not be resumed in their establishments except on the following conditions:

"First.—We refuse to grant a shorter day, whether of eight or nine hours.

"Second.—We will grant no Saturday afternoons off. This pernicious example is copied from the United States and would corrupt our entire system.

"Third.—We will not in the future admit any collective representations from workmen regarding time or salaries.

"Fourth.—We will continue the piecework system in spite of union opposition."

Then comes the last clause, which capped the anger of the men employed in the metallurgical trades:

"Fifth.—Henceforth on the salaries paid the men employed in our industries a tax of 2 per cent will be levied for the purpose of forming a fund for the protection of the employers against strikes."

On the 300,000,000 francs (\$60,000,000) annually paid in salaries the fund would reach about \$1,200,000. The new organization has not yet elected officers or adopted bylaws, but has obtained a charter from the state. This movement, which is in earnest so far as its leaders are concerned, coming on top of the plain approval of the automobile employees to resume work, complicates the labor situation, but it is thought hardly possible that after months conceding the nine hour day the employers will be able to put through their radical programme.

## Niggers.

It is estimated that the catanet of Niggers is 31,600 years old. The height of the falls was at one period 420 feet. It is now 100 feet.

## PLEDGE CANDIDATES

GOOD RESULTS OF THIS PLAN IN ACTUAL PRACTICE.

How the System Can Be Installed Without Changing the Constitution, Present Programme For the Restoration of Popular Sovereignty.

To secure desirable changes in the laws of the nation as the result of this year's campaign is the object of the American Federation of Labor, referendum leagues and other nonpartisan organizations. The programme is along two principal lines—namely, an effort to secure legislation through the existing system of machine rule, and an effort to change the system by re-establishing in the voters an opportunity to ballot direct on public questions.

To change the system requires no amendment of the constitution, for machine rule came into being without even a line of statute law. The basis of machine rule is the delegate convention and the failure of the voters to reserve to themselves a system whereby they can instruct by direct vote. Previous to the use of the convention system, some seventy years ago, the voters possessed a direct veto system. At town meetings where that system existed, and elsewhere at mass meetings, the voters instructed by direct ballot and the representatives usually obeyed. And, besides, the representatives were pledged to issues by the voters in each district and not by machine ruled state and national conventions.

The re-establishment of a system whereby the voters can instruct by direct vote will re-establish the voters' sovereignty, for through the direct vote system the voters can secure other changes in the system of government. And while this is taking place the voters can also secure the needed legislation. Details of the programme are set forth in the American Federationist of July 15, 1904, an extra number; Pennsylvania Grange News of September, 1904; Referendum News, April, 1906, and soon to be published again by the American Federation of Labor.

In 1902 the candidates for congress in Missouri were questioned as to this programme by the chairman of the State Federation of Labor, and of the sixteen congressmen elected nine were pledged. Two years later, 1904, the number was increased one-third, and it would have been unanimous had the candidates in the rural districts been questioned by the farmers.

This year, 1906, organized labor and organized farmers, also the business interests in the competitive field, realize that the senate is controlled by the giant monopolies. The most effective way to get relief from the machine ruled senate, say the American Federation of Labor, the referendum leagues, the Pennsylvania granges and some of the woman suffrage associations, is to elect legislatures that will be pledged, first, to vote only for such senatorial candidates as are pledged to install the proposed system of direct voting by the people, and second, to vote to instruct the holdover senators. Thus a majority vote can be secured for a system whereby the voters can instruct by direct ballot. A majority vote in the house can readily be obtained, as the Missouri experience demonstrates.

To carry out this programme simply requires that it shall receive publicity, for publicity will cause a considerable number of voters to scratch their tickets if a candidate refuses to pledge. In Ohio, for example, last year, the questioning of candidates by the State Federation of Labor, State Referendum league, the Ohio Woman Suffrage association and by some of the locals of these organizations gave sufficient publicity to the issue to defeat many of the Republicans, who had refused to pledge, and elect so many of the Democratic candidates, all of whom had pledged, that the Democratic representation was increased nearly 475 per cent. In the state senate and almost as much in the house. Two thirds the members of each house were pledged, and the senate has carried out its pledge, while the vote in the house is to be taken at the next session.

To help give publicity in the cities this year the trades unions and referendum leagues are to question candidates, publish the replies and take such other action as will defeat such candidates as refuse to pledge. In the rural districts the farmers in each county can be represented by a county referendum league. Seven citizens are sufficient to start a league, and the mere starting, followed by questioning of candidates for congress and the legislature, accompanied with a firm determination to publish the replies and take such other nonpartisan action as will secure the desired result, will bring immediate success, for no candidate will be elected who is generally known to be opposed to an increase of power in the voters, but who is working for the continuation of senate rule and machine politics.

GEORGE H. SHIBLEY.

## Child Labor.

Child labor means two evils—physical underdevelopment and illiteracy. That children should be sacrificed for the support of adults, no matter how indigent, is a reversal of the law of nature.

Child labor is the truest form of race suicide.—Journal of American Medical Association.

## The Shorter Workday.

The Australian workers are making a move for a six hour day. At a recent meeting of the Carlton Trades council a motion prevailed that the American and British labor bodies be invited to join in the six hour movement.

## Imp.

Imp once meant a child. Shakespeare, speaking of the children in the tower, tells them imp. Jeremy Taylor in one of his sermons speaks of "the beautiful imp that sang hosannas to the Saviour in the temple."

## No Caste Beyond the Grave.

O ye who poise a lily head  
In haughty, gold crested pride,  
Who walk the streets with kindly tread  
And brush the honest poor aside,  
Who think the toilers but the scum  
Of earth and always in the way,  
Know you the time will surely come  
When you will be as poor as they—  
That death will level king and slave?  
There'll be no caste beyond the grave.

You look with proud and cold disdain  
On those who toil for daily bread;  
The clanking of the labor chain  
You hear with careless ears of lead;  
You never shake a poor man's hand  
Unless you have an ax to grind.  
Some new ambition to be fanned  
From coal to flame, but keep in mind  
Death, knows no master, knows no slave—  
There'll be no caste beyond the grave.

This life is as a quick drawn breath  
Compared unto eternity;  
'Tis but a span from birth to death,  
Then out upon the shoreless sea,  
We drift, and there the man of pride,  
Who was a king upon the earth,  
Must float as equal side by side  
With fellow man of humble birth.  
He cannot ride a private wave—  
There'll be no caste beyond the grave.



## THE MILITIA'S NEW STATUS

Recent Legislation Confers Many Benefits

## AN ESPECIAL PROVISION

Dismissal Is the Sentence for Captain Wynne—With the President, However, Rests the Final Verdict.

Washington, June 27.—Acting Secretary of War Oliver has issued a notice to the militia officers of the various States and Territories telling them of how they are to employ the benefits conferred by the recent legislation. At least 25 per cent of the funds allotted by the general government for the use of the national guard must be expended for rifle practice. Title to all lands purchased with Government funds for use as rifle ranges must be vested absolutely in the United States; the States figuring merely as trustees. Where property is lost or destroyed through carelessness, its cost will be deducted from the allowance of the State for the next year.

## ROOSEVELT'S FOURTH OF JULY.

He Will Speak in Open Lot at Oyster Bay.

Washington, June 27.—President Roosevelt will probably speak in a field at Oyster Bay on the Fourth of July instead of in the new opera house as was at first planned. Discussion has broken out among the good people of the town. The field to be selected is known as the Robert Jordan lot, where the President spoke once before when he was governor of New York. This lot is situated about half a mile from the center of the village, and in order to facilitate the attendance of the aged and infirm, as well as, incidentally, to turn a honest penny for the livemen, stages will be run from the village to the place where the celebration is to be held.

## LABOR'S WATCHWORD.

The Political Policy of the American Federation.

The convention of the American Federation of Labor many years ago adopted and often thereafter reaffirmed the following declaration of labor's political policy:

"That as our efforts are centered against all forms of industrial slavery, and economic wrong, we must also direct our utmost energies to remove all forms of political servitude and party slavery, to the end that the working people may act as a unit at the polls of every election."

"That the American Federation of Labor most firmly and unequivocally favors the independent use of the ballot by the trades unionists and workmen, united regardless of party, that we may elect men from our own ranks to make new laws and administer them along the lines laid down in the legislative demands of the American Federation of Labor and at the same time secure an impartial judiciary that will not govern us by arbitrary injunction of the courts or act as the plant tools of corporate wealth."

"The time is now opportune for the tolling masses of our country to carry into effect their oft repeated declaration."

Let the inspiring watchword go forth that we will stand by our friends and administer a stinging rebuke to men or parties who are either indifferent, negligent or hostile and wherever opportunity affords to secure the election of intelligent, honest, earnest trades unionists with clear, unblemished, paid up union cards in their possession.—Samuel Gompers is American Federationist.

## Proposed Labor Temple.

The Labor Lyceum company of Cleveland, O., has purchased a site for a labor temple for \$18,000. At present there is a building on the lot, and the income is sufficient to pay the interest without drawing upon the Labor Lyceum company to meet the expense. Labor unionists of Pittsburgh have asked for a charter and will erect a \$100,000 labor temple. Each union subscribing for stock will be entitled to one member on the board.